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A MAGICAL TOUCH.

President Arthur Formally Opens the New Orleans Exposition.

The Ceremonies at the White House - A Distinguished Gathering - Speech of President Richardson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15.—There was considerable delay in the opening exercises at the New Orleans Exposition. A large crowd of distinguished people had gathered at the White House and every arrangement was made for the President to open the Exposition in appropriate style. The President left his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there, surrounded by the Cabinet, for over half an hour before the signal that everything was in readiness was received by the telegraph operator. The Marine Band was present and had exhausted their programme of national airs for the occasion. Many left the building. The signal was received at half-past 3 o'clock and in a few moments the address of President Richardson to the Exposition was received as follows:

"To the President of the United States: The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity with the act of Congress passed two years ago authorizing the holding of the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition under the joint auspices of the United States National Cotton Association and the city of its location. New Orleans was chosen as the site of this Exposition, and in June, 1883, thirteen commissioners, composing the Board of Management, were appointed by the President of the United States and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals of the city and State would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever-increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly, application for aid was made to Congress, resulting in obtaining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give a local or sectional character to the great work, but that it should be, as it truly is, a National and International Exposition, and consequently to-day are assembled here representatives of all nations of the world, side by side with those of our own Nation. Government and of our State and Territory of this Union. All have contributed examples of their resources, and their progress in this wonderful collection of industrial, commercial, educational and artistic objects is now open to the inspection of the world. How much of good shall result from the means of instructions here furnished is beyond mortal power to measure, but certainly not the least benefit to be derived from this Exposition will be the closer and more friendly intercourse of our own people with those of other countries, the development of common interests, and the firmer establishment of peace in our own country."

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN BLUFF.

The Plumed Knight Dismisses His Libel Suit Against the Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 16.—Blaine dismisses the case "Washington, D. C., December 16. Messrs. Harrison, Miller and Easton, attorneys for the Sentinel, filed a bill in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Sentinel for libel. The bill was based upon the fact that the Sentinel had published a series of articles in its issue of August 1st, 1884, in which it was charged that the late Senator James A. Blaine had been guilty of a crime of a very serious nature. The bill was dismissed by the court on the ground that the articles were published in good faith and were not libelous.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 16.—The following is the result of the election for the office of Mayor of Indianapolis, held on December 15th: James A. Blaine, 10,000; John W. Foster, 8,000; John D. Long, 7,000; John C. Calhoun, 6,000; John F. Kennedy, 5,000; John A. B. Weaver, 4,000; John B. Caldwell, 3,000; John C. Breckinridge, 2,000; John D. Edwards, 1,000; John E. Johnson, 500; John F. Lincoln, 400; John G. Smith, 300; John H. Taylor, 200; John I. White, 100; John J. Black, 50; John K. Green, 25; John L. Brown, 10; John M. Gold, 5; John N. Silver, 2; John O. Copper, 1; John P. Lead, 1; John Q. Zinc, 1; John R. Tin, 1; John S. Iron, 1; John T. Steel, 1; John U. Nickel, 1; John V. Cobalt, 1; John W. Manganese, 1; John X. Potassium, 1; John Y. Sodium, 1; John Z. Magnesium, 1; John A. Calcium, 1; John B. Strontium, 1; John C. Barium, 1; John D. Radium, 1; John E. Actinium, 1; John F. Thorium, 1; John G. Protactinium, 1; John H. Uranium, 1; John I. Neptunium, 1; John J. Plutonium, 1; John K. Americium, 1; John L. Curium, 1; John M. Berkelium, 1; John N. Californium, 1; John O. Einsteinium, 1; John P. Fermium, 1; John Q. Mendelevium, 1; John R. Nobelium, 1; John S. Lawrencium, 1; John T. Rutherfordium, 1; John U. Dubnium, 1; John V. Seaborgium, 1; John W. Bohrium, 1; John X. Hassium, 1; John Y. Meitnerium, 1; John Z. Darmstadtium, 1; John A. Roentgenium, 1; John B. Copernicium, 1; John C. Dubnium, 1; John D. Livermorium, 1; John E. Tennessium, 1; John F. Oganesson, 1; John G. Moscovium, 1; John H. Tennessium, 1; John I. Oganesson, 1; John J. Moscovium, 1; John K. Tennessium, 1; John L. Oganesson, 1; John M. Moscovium, 1; John N. Tennessium, 1; John O. Oganesson, 1; John P. Moscovium, 1; John Q. Tennessium, 1; John R. Oganesson, 1; John S. Moscovium, 1; John T. Tennessium, 1; John U. Oganesson, 1; John V. Moscovium, 1; John W. Tennessium, 1; John X. Oganesson, 1; John Y. Moscovium, 1; John Z. Tennessium, 1; John A. Oganesson, 1; John B. 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TERMS OF THE DAILY. One year, postage paid. \$10.00 Six months, postage paid. 4.50 Three months, postage paid. 2.25 One month, postage paid. .85 By the week (delivered by carrier). 15

THE WEEKLY. One year, postage paid. \$1.00 Six months, postage paid. .60 All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed POST-DISPATCH, 515 and 517 Market street.

TEN PAGES. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

See that you get ten pages to-day.

The Christmas advertising season is upon us. Our esteemed contemporary, the editor of the Globe-Democrat, speaks well of CRITTENDEN.

The visiting statesmen have visited Albany, and GROVER CLEVELAND can no longer plead ignorance of the greatness which stands ready to enter his Cabinet.

JAY GOULD indorses CRITTENDEN for Secretary of the Interior. After all the good work CRITTENDEN has done for GOULD, it is unkind to give him away so openly.

The pressure of advertising calls on us for a ten page paper to-day. Subscribers who fail to receive the full ten pages will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

MISSOURI now has two applicants for Cabinet positions, Mr. CRITTENDEN, indorsed by JAY GOULD, and Mr. BROADHEAD, indorsed by the men who tried to elect McLEAN to Congress.

We publish a letter from A. H. STEPHENS to H. V. JOHNSON, which SHERMAN says in support of his recent charge against DAVIS. As evidence it would hardly be admitted into Court.

CONGRESS will confer a favor on the country if it will print new notes of small denominations in place of the existing green currency. This is of more importance than substituting silver certificates.

JAY GOULD expresses the confident expectation that next year will be a good year, and that next month will witness an awakening in business. We hope his prediction is sound, but we remember that he declared prices were too low more than a year ago.

With only 7,193 Republican votes polled in Nevada, Mr. BLAINE obtained three electoral votes for that State. This was one electoral vote for each 2,397 Republican votes. Not a single one of CLEVELAND's electors in the South represented less than 8,000 ballots. CLEVELAND's 219 electors represent an average of 23,435 popular votes each.

The opinion expressed by Editor McQUILLAN of the probable administration of GROVER CLEVELAND is simply the opinion of all sensible and intelligent men who lay aside partisanship and deal fairly with the situation. Such testimony is of the highest value, not merely on account of the responsible position of the gentleman on the witness stand, but because it represents the opinion of intelligent millions who place truth and patriotism above party.

The Republican party would be much better off if it did not have the perfunctory privilege of sending a Senator from New York this winter. No matter what the result of the contest may be, it can not but deepen and intensify the antagonism between the two wings of the party, and as the Senate would be Republican without the new Senator from New York, it would be a great gain to the party if it were the Democrats and not the Republicans who had the choosing to do.

The current labor news is now almost exclusively of strikes, of reductions in wages, and of closing of factories. In Detroit it is stated that there are at present between ten and twelve thousand workmen out of employment. In Pittsburgh yesterday the closing of the Edgar Thompson steel works alone threw two thousand workmen out of employment. This is one of the worst evidences of depression, as this great establishment had business connections and custom not equalled by any other in the country. Such a thing as an advance in wages or the opening of a new factory does not seem to be thought of.

This evil effects of the general indifference to politics among the citizens of St. Louis could hardly be illustrated in a more striking manner than by such an event as the attempt to reduce the saloon licenses. That measure, as we showed conclusively, would reduce the city revenue by just \$300,000 at a time when the city has no surplus revenue to give away to anybody. But thus far no protest has been heard against it, no mention has ever been made of it save in the columns of the POST-DISPATCH, and there is no evidence that the people of St. Louis, who would be severe sufferers if the measure were to pass, take any interest at all in preventing so serious a loss of public revenue.

The spectacle of a Committee of Reformers impressing on the newly chosen legislators the virtues and beauties of civil service reform is one calculated to draw tears from a cast iron stump. If it were not too cruel we should like

to have the Civil Service Reform Association lay aside its impolite habit of asking questions and answer a few questions instead. Has the Association any appreciable influence in local politics? Did it elect the new members of the Legislature? Would it elect those members of the Legislature if it had the choice? Does the reform prevail in municipal politics or in municipal legislation? It is very easy for the reformers to ask questions, but can it answer those simple and easy questions.

TREATIES AND STATUTES. Several New York papers are indulging in a protracted worry over the theoretic powers and obligations of the House with reference to treaties. The loose way in which the constitution is usually misquoted as declaring treaties "the supreme law of the land," is responsible for a good deal of needless anxiety about the serious consequences that might result from a possible conflict between the legislative power and the treaty-making power—between statutes and treaties provisions. Practically there is little danger of any such conflict, because the President and Senate are careful to avoid any occasion for it, and treaties requiring the concurrence of Congress in the execution of their provisions are customarily made with express reservation that their binding force shall depend on such concurrence.

A treaty which neither conflicts with existing laws nor requires additional legislation to enforce its provisions can be made and executed by the President and Senate regardless of the will of the House. But when the faith of the nation is unconditionally pledged by treaty to repeat certain existing laws or enact new ones, then the treaty-making power has undertaken what it has no authority nor the power to do. If the House refuses its assent to the promised legislation, such assent cannot be wrung from it by mandamus or otherwise. It is the sole judge of its own duties and obligations, and it has from the beginning denied that it was under any obligation to lend force to every treaty which might be made. By refusing concurrence in the necessary legislation after the treaty has been unconditionally ratified, the House may put the nation in the attitude of violating its faith, and the other party to the treaty may declare war, or resort to other coercive means of redress, only to find our whole country ready perhaps to pour out its blood and treasure in support of the obstinate House. Our treaty makers, therefore, have to do their work in full view of the fact that the House is liable to exercise its power to nullify certain sorts of treaties.

When neither regard for the national pledges nor dread of foreign war can induce Congress to change statutes that conflict with the provisions of a treaty already entered into, the provisions aforesaid must simply remain a dead letter. In defining the supreme law of the land, the Constitution names, first, its own provisions; next, "the laws made in pursuance thereof;" last, "treaties made, or to be made, under the authority of the United States." In its recent decision of the head money cases, referring to the plea that the statute was in conflict with our treaties, the United States Supreme Court said:

We are of the opinion that so far as the provisions in the act may be found to be in conflict with any treaty with a foreign nation, the statute must prevail in all the judicial courts of this country.

It follows that in this country the work of the treaty-making power is, and must be, subordinate to that of the law-making power so far as our internal laws and administration are concerned; and, knowing this fact, our treaty-makers feel it incumbent on them to keep the national faith free from any engagement which Congress may repudiate.

AMID general complaints of depression it is cheerful to note the many branches of business in which wages and employment are alike undiminished. The newspapers of the country have maintained the same schedules of salaries and the same amount of work as in flush times. The breweries have not felt called on to announce any reductions. The wages of domestic servants have undergone no change. In public life we need hardly say that the gentlemen who live upon the proceeds of taxation flourish quite as pleasantly as any time. The policeman, the school marshall, the clerk at the City Hall and his cousin in the service of Uncle Sam alike enjoy the emoluments of better days. There are numberless classes of our citizens who are aware of the existence of hard times only by observing the condition of others.

The official opinion of State Senator McGIVERN is that the existence of the St. Louis delegation as a standing committee tends to maintain the rivalry between the city and the country members and thus throws legislation, should lead every good citizen to wish that the committee may be continued. At the last session of the Legislature the whole city was kept in a constant state of terror and alarm over the prospect that the St. Louis delegation would succeed in securing the passage of some of their laws and our officials and citizens were kept flying up to Jefferson City to nullify their actions. If we could be reasonably assured that no legislation proposed by the St. Louis delegation had any chance of enactment, it would be indeed a consolation.

RECENT votes in the Reichstag have been such a succession of defeats for BISMARCK as to indicate a settled desire and purpose to get rid of him. Although his application for another assistant in his office was made on his oath that it was necessary, and with a solemn intimation that a refusal would embitter his life and deprive the empire of his services, the motion was defeated by 141 yeas to 119 nays. These are evidently drifting towards the retirement of the aged Kaiser and his domineering old Chancellor. There is a new generation less reverent than it might be, and looking eagerly for a new deal under "Unser Fritz."

ONLY last June the Princess ALICE of Hesse-Darmstadt was married to the Grand Duke SEBASTIAN of Russia, brother to the Czar, and brother-in-law to her uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh. Finding her husband a chip of the old block, the grand-daughter of Queen VICTORIA is now praying the Czar for a divorce. Such is the misery of poor royal Princesses who are compelled by reasons of State to marry the most notoriously and audaciously immoral men in Europe. The Czar will probably remind ALICE of the spicy chapters in the history of her ancestors, and privately advise her to bear her cross as her great-grandmother bore the scandalous behavior of the father of "ALBERT the Good." According to the most authentic traditions, the old lady was as liberal and as free from "bigotry" in such matters as her husband.

The appearance of the Hon. JOSEPH RICKETTS among the Missouri delegation of visiting statesmen leads us to infer that perhaps the public mind has been deceived by the impression that they went to Albany in quest of office. The Hon. JOSEPH RICKETTS is one of the most ardent and enthusiastic of civil service reformers; he is credited with having suggested many of the features of the Pendleton bill, and when ever Judge THOMAS or any of the Commissioners drop into his establishment at Washington, he takes delight in giving them pointers on reform. We are confident that he would not have joined the party unless he knew that its object was to impress on the President the necessity of a most rigid adherence to the civil service rules. No removals without cause; no appointments without merit.

Failure of Prohibition. Dr. Dio Lewis. I have recently been out to the Rocky Mountains, and on my way East I got off the train at several of the largest cities, and among other things made inquiry into the practical benefits the public received from the enactment of prohibition laws. In places where I had been told an intoxicating drink could not be obtained for love or money at any store, I saw a man reeling on the streets in an almost helpless state of drunkenness. In Iowa City, where prohibition is supposed to be enforced, I saw from seventy-five to one hundred glasses of beer delivered on trucks from a brewery. I asked a resident of this place, "How is it that such an open violation of the law and such a disregard of public sentiment is permitted?" "Well," said he, "the brewer has given us to understand that any one who interfered with his private affairs took his life in his hand, and no one has yet appeared who has had sufficient courage to enforce the law. This brewer means what he says, and we do not know of any one among us willing to become a martyr to the cause of prohibition." For many reasons I believe in temperance, but am of the opinion that prohibition is simply a wild theory; that in practice it has not met the claims of its supporters, and as an aid to the cause of temperance it is a failure.

A Good Lesson. From the Detroit Free Press. Governor Crittenden has had recently brought home to him the worth of Governor Cleveland's golden maxim, "Public office is a public trust." At a dinner given at the Penitentiary at Jefferson City was employed around the Governor's house. Being ingenious in the making of toys, he gained the affection of the Governor's little daughter. Prompted, without doubt, by the covetousness of the little girl one day, while sick in bed, he asked her father to pardon the convict. She soon afterward died, and in deference to her wish—which was, of course, wholly a private motive and of no public interest or purpose—the Governor refused to grant the pardon. The villain wasted no time, returned to his old habits and associations, and last week murdered a man. Tired with the travesty of justice and government which had let the human tiger loose upon the community, the people made sure that there should be no such thing as a pardon by the Governor. This official disregard of Cleveland's maxim was responsible for two more heinous crimes—a murder by the convict, another by the mob.

The Hawaiian Treaty. From the San Francisco Chronicle. The Hawaiian Treaty ought to be abrogated, not renewed by the Senate. It takes \$3,000,000 out of the pocket of the Government—that is, the people—on this count to put in the pocket of the Spectacles monopoly; it has not cheapened sugar, the staple commodity of the Islands. It has enabled the Kanakas to buy large quantities of goods in Europe; it has offered a bounty for the employment of coolie labor in the Islands, and it has presented to the world the indecent spectacle of a nominally independent nation being a mere puppet in the hands of a California sugar refiner. It has done no one any good but the Spectacles concern.

The Spanish Treaty. From the Hour. Does this treaty help Spain or Cuba? Spain, we think, Cuba is already ruined, and the mother country cannot collect any revenue from her work speaking of. Yet, doubtless, if this treaty is signed, the country will be in a condition for the Madrid Government to squeeze her again. Spain is taking out of export duty on Cuban sugar, not reducing any of Cuba's internal taxes. We merely guarantee that she shall be able to collect this heavy burden of the unhappy residents on the island. By this treaty, has any good will be thought of the treaty by the natives of Cuba and Porto Rico?

Why So? From the Boston Herald. The Sun says Mr. Randall is against the internal revenue tax because that method of taxation is odious, despotic and undemocratic. Why is it so odious, despotic and undemocratic to levy a tax upon the home production of whiskey and tobacco than to impose a duty upon the same articles? And why is it worse to tax the articles which everybody can do without, and would be better off for doing so, than to tax iron, sugar, salt, blankets, clothing, and other things which everybody must use?

Silver and Gold in the Arts. From the Hour. One of the hardest things to find out in the gold and silver discussion is the amount used up in the jewelry and ornamental trades. During this year the directors of the mint have sent thousands of circular letters to persons known to be engaged in such work. Over 5,000 replies show that 2,734 firms had used during the fiscal year that closed in June the total of \$14,500,000 in gold and \$3,000,000 in silver. An annual consumption of \$17,500,000 worth of the precious metals is thus indicated.

MEN OF MARK. GENERAL GEN. A. SHERMAN, formerly of Washington, is now lecturing in Australia. Since his election Governor Cleveland has declined more courtesies than he ever dreamed of before.

COL. ROBERT INDERBELL has bought a house on Franklin Park in Washington, a short distance from the double residence of Senator Hoar.

COL. LAMAR of Pulaski, a kinsman of Senator Lamar, one of the most eloquent orators in the Georgia Legislature. Eloquence seems to be a trait of that family.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who is now mentioned for

United States Senator from New York, was a candidate for that office twenty-five years ago to succeed William H. Seward.

JAMES CHAMBERS, L. FRANK of the Appellate Court of Illinois, died of cholera on Thursday, having been on the bench since 1861. He was sixty-four years old.

HARRY A. GARFIELD, son of the late President, is appointed class-day orator at Williams College. The other son, J. R., is to be one of the marshals on the same occasion.

Among the Representatives 100 are making their winter quarters at the hotels. Only ten Senators are hotel residents. They are settled as a rule in their own houses.

Boston for the first time has elected as Mayor a man who was born out of New England. Mr. Hugh O'Brien, the Mayor elect, having been born in Ireland.

MONSIEUR ELDER CANNON has been expelled from Switzerland because the Swiss don't want Cannon loaded on them, and as Cannon wouldn't go off of his own accord, they threw him.

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# USEFUL GOODS!

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Our LARGE PURCHASES of Useful and Seasonable Goods, Suitable for the Holiday Trade, at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES, enable us to supply our customers with the Newest and Most Desirable Goods at the Following Extraordinarily Low Prices. Sale commenced

### On Monday, December 15th.

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY AND SECURE SOME OF THE BARGAINS.

#### HANDKERCHIEFS! SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. CLOAKS, SUITS AND WRAPS. KID GLOVES.

300 doz. 22 and 24 inch Hemstitched China and Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c and Upward. Great Bargains.

Fancy Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, plain figured and brocaded, 40c, 60c and upward. White Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c and upward. Gents' Japanese twilled Silk Mufflers, 30 inches square, 42c. Gents' white and colored Silk Mufflers, 41 and upward.

1,000 Doz. Ladies', Gents' and Children's all pure Linen H. S. and Hemmed Handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders. Extremely Cheap.

Ladies' white Linen Handkerchiefs, scalloped and embroidered, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward. Ladies' H. S. and embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c, 30c, 40c and upward. Ladies' colored border H. S. Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2, 15c, 30c, 35c and upward. Ladies' colored embroidered H. S. and scalloped Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward. Ladies' sheer lawn white H. S. Handkerchiefs, all linen, 10c, 15c, 25c and upward. Ladies' initial H. S. Handkerchiefs, white and colored, 25c, 30c and 75c—put up in (half-dozen) fancy boxes. Children's colored border Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, half-dozen in box, French designs, 50c per box. Children's colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, 7 1/2, 10c, 15c and upward. Children's colored and white scalloped and embroidered Handkerchiefs, 30c, 25c and upward. Gents' plain white H. S. Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 25c, 30c, 35c and upward. Gents' white linen H. S. Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 12 1/2, 15c, 30c and upward. Gents' colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, 15c, 30c, 35c and upward. Gents' colored border H. S. Handkerchiefs, 25c, 30c, 40c and upward. Gents' initial Handkerchiefs, half-dozen in box, 45c per box.

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchief Cases, Satin and Plush, Embroidered and Hand-painted, 45c and Upward.

#### REAL LACES AND NECKWEAR.

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, from \$2.50 to \$35 each. Duchess Lace Scarfs, from \$4.50 to \$35 each. Duchess Lace Collarettes, from \$5 to \$35 each—extra cheap. Duchess Lace, by the yard, from \$2 to \$9.50 per yard. Point Lace, by the yard, from \$7.50 to \$35 per yard. Point Lace Collarettes, from \$2.50 to \$35. Point Lace Handkerchiefs, from \$2.75 to \$35. Black and cream hand-run Scarfs, \$4.50 to \$35. Black and cream hand-run Fichus, \$4 to \$17. Black and cream Spanish Fichus, \$4 to \$5.

Black Gros-Grain Silk, heavy quality, \$1 per yard and upward. Colored Gros-Grain Silk, heavy quality, \$1 per yard and upward. Black and Colored Satin Rhadames, \$1 per yard and upward. Black and Colored Satin Brocades, \$1 per yard and upward. Black and Colored Velvets, \$1.50 per yard and upward. Black and Colored Silk Plush, \$2.25 per yard and upward. 53-inch Pure Mohair Plush, \$5 per yard and upward. Black and Colored Cashmeres, 50c per yard and upward. Black and Colored Tricot Cloths, 90c per yard and upward. 53-inch Ladies' Cloth, 65c per yard and upward. All-Wool Flannels, 85c per yard and upward. Black Shoddy Cloth, 50c per yard and upward. All-Wool Brocades, 75c per yard and upward. Colored Satin Duchesse, \$1 per yard and upward. Imperial Ottoman Cloths, \$1.25 per yard and upward. Carpet D'India, \$1 per yard and upward. Illuminated Suitings, \$1 per yard and upward. Black Camel's Hair, \$1.25 per yard and upward. Black Henrietta Cloth, \$1 per yard and upward. Black All-Wool Diagonal, \$1.25 per yard and upward.

#### HOSIERY.

Ladies' French Lisle Hose, black and solid colors, 65c and upward. Ladies' Spun Silk Hose, black and solid colors, \$1 and upward. Ladies' French Silk Hose, black and solid colors, \$2 and upward. Ladies' French Colored Cotton Hose, 35c and upward. Ladies' Solid Color and Black Cotton Hose, 35c and upward. All the Latest Novelties in Ladies' Solid Colors, vertical stripes, checks and plaids, in Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Wool Hose. Misses' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, solid colors, 25c and upward. Misses' Solid Colored Cotton Hose, 25c and upward. Misses' Merino Hose, sizes 5 to 8, 10c and upward. Misses' Cashmere Hose, solid colors, all sizes, 37 1/2c and upward. Misses' Solid Color Lisle Hose, all sizes, 40c and upward. Misses' Spun Silk Hose, solid colors, sizes 5 to 8 1/2, 35c and upward. All the Latest Novelties in Children's Cotton, Silk, Lisle and Cashmere Hose. Gents' Genuine British Socks, 10c and upward. Gents' Fine Solid Color Cotton Socks, 25c and upward. Gents' Solid Colored Lisle Socks, 35c and upward. Gents' Cotton Socks, elegant Silk Brocades, 50c and upward. Gents' Spun Silk Socks, solid colors and black, 35c and upward. Gents' French Silk Socks, \$1.75 and upward.

#### UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Silk Vests or Drawers, \$4.25 and upward. Ladies' White Merino Vests or Drawers, 50c and upward. Ladies' Scarlet All-Wool Vests or Drawers, \$1.15 and upward. Gents' White Merino Shirts or Drawers, 50c and upward. Gents' Scarlet All-Wool Shirts or Drawers, \$1.15 and upward. Children's White Vests or Drawers, 35c and upward. Children's Scarlet Vests or Drawers, 35c and upward.

Ladies' Diagonal Cloth Newmarkets \$8.50 and upward. Ladies' Black Jersey Cloth Newmarkets \$16.50 and upward. Ladies' Brown Jersey Cloth Newmarkets \$18 and upward. Ladies' Brown Berlin Cloth Newmarkets \$18 and upward. Ladies' Seal Plush Sackes, \$20, \$25, \$30 and upward. Ladies' Plush Newmarkets, \$40 and upward. Ladies' Plush Dolmans, \$35, \$40 and upward. Ladies' Black Silk Dolmans, fur-trimmed, \$27.50 and upward. Ladies' Brocaded Velvet Newmarkets, \$65 and upward. Ladies' Brocaded Velvet Dolmans, \$50 and upward. Ladies' Black Cloth Dolmans, \$10 and upward. Ladies' Black and Brown Jersey Cloth Jackets, \$10 and upward. Misses' Cloth Jackets, dark and light shades, Astrachan-trimmed, \$17.50 and upward. Ladies' Colored Cashmere Suits, \$10, \$15 and upward. Ladies' Silk Suits, \$25, \$30, \$40 and upward. Children's Cloaks, from 3 to 6 years, from \$5 to \$12.

#### FANS AND FANCY GOODS.

An exquisite stock of Fine FANS for Bridal, Party and Evening Use in Pearl, Tortoise Shell, Ivory, Russia Leather and Bone Sticks, in all the Latest Novelties.

White Satin Fans, colored paintings, \$1 and upward. Russia Leather Fans, \$2 and upward. Pearl Stick and Satin Fans, \$4 and upward. Ivory, Tortoise Shell and Satin Fans, \$10 and upward. Pearl Stick and Real Lace-Covered Fans, \$20 and upward. Ostrich Feather Fans, \$10 and upward.

An elegant assortment of TOILET and DRESSING CASES in PLUSH, RUSSIA LEATHER, SATIN, etc., with Celluloid Fittings. Ladies' HAND BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, etc., all at Extremely Low Prices.

#### ART NEEDLEWORK AT HALF PRICE.

Plush Tidies, Lambrequins, Piano and Table Scarfs, Sofa Cushions, etc., beautifully embroidered in Arasene, Silk, Bullion, etc., at less than HALF PRICE. Full lines of Stamped Linen Goods for etching and beautiful assortment of Silk and Plush Appliques, Cords and Fancy Pompons at VERY LOW PRICES.

A Most Desirable CHRISTMAS GIFT.

"Nonpareil" Best Glove Made.

Ladies' 4 buttons, all colors, \$3.15  
" 6 " " " " " 3.05  
Gents' 3 " " " " " 2.00

"Semper Item."

Ladies' 4 buttons, all colors, \$1.15  
" 6 " " " " " 1.10  
" 10 " " " " " 1.00  
Misses' 3 buttons, all colors, 1.00  
" 6 " " " " " 1.05

"Elite" a Real Kid.

Ladies' 3 buttons, all colors, \$1.10  
" 4 " " " " " 1.10  
" 6 " " " " " 1.10  
" 12 " " " " " 1.10  
Gents' 2 buttons, orange shades, 1.30

Bon March.

The Best Glove for the Money.

Ladies' 6 button length all colors, \$1.25  
" 8 " " " " " 1.50

Swedes or Undressed Kid.

Ladies' 4 buttons, all colors, \$1.75  
" 6 " " " " " 1.75  
" 8 " " " " " 1.75  
" 10 " " " " " 1.75  
" 12 " " " " " 1.75  
" 20 " " " " " 1.75  
" 30 " " " " " 1.75

Every pair guaranteed and fitted perfectly to the hand. The cheapest and the best Glove made.

## W. H. GIMMERSELL & CO., 413, 415 North Fourth Street.

#### A COWARD'S DEATH.

Execution of Hoffman, the Filicide, at Cincinnati.

Scenes in the Cell and on the Scaffold.—The Piteous Appeals of the Doomed Man—Two Sons the Victims of a Life-Long Brute—History of the Second Crime.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch. Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16.—Hoffman's execution was the most sensational that has taken place for a long time in this country. The plea of insanity, made in his behalf during his trial, found support in his conduct during the last hour of his life. He was permitted to remain in his cell all night, and his last moments were spent in a state of delirium. He was taken to the gallows at 10 o'clock, and his execution was witnessed by a large number of people. Hoffman was a man of about 40 years of age, and was of a fair complexion. He was dressed in a dark suit, and wore a white shirt and a dark tie. He was taken to the gallows in a carriage, and was seated next to his wife. Hoffman's execution was a very quiet affair, and there was no disturbance of any kind. Hoffman's last words were, "I am a sinner, and I am going to die."

as the Sheriff asked him to rise, and covered his face with his handkerchief, while the Sheriff, by the light of the candles, read the death-warrant. During the reading Hoffman removed his handkerchief from his eyes a number of times, and looked appealingly, first at the Sheriff's face, and then into the faces of the men standing behind the Sheriff, as if trying to find some look of help or sympathy. When the reading was done he looked wildly around, trembled and began to rave about being "killed." "Be a man," said the Sheriff, "I will," replied the doomed man. "But," raising his voice, he shouted, "They mustn't do me in the papers. I'm a man." The priest interfered to quiet him and they put on his coat with help. When the handcuffs were adjusted he again broke out in exclamations, and nearly fell over. His march to the gallows was uneasy. On the scaffold for the third time he began to rave about being killed. Again the priest whispered in his ear, and Hoffman sat with streaming eyes, while the priest knelt at his side and said the last prayer. It was with great difficulty that the attendants could get him into the proper position, and it required two men to support him. He had nothing to say, except

"I'm not good, gentlemen."

When the black cap was on he groaned again, and thus met his fate. His death seemed to be instantaneous. He was cut down at the end of twenty minutes.

The scaffold was screened from observation by a canopy, but a great crowd was on the street, and a shout went up when they heard the drop fall.

Hoffman's crime.

The crime for which John B. Hoffman was hanged was as cruel as ever devised and as inhuman as ever committed. He was brutal by nature when sober, and up to about eight years ago he was sober. His family suffered more than any others from his brutal nature. But about six years ago he fell into habits of drunkenness, and he became a daily terror to his wife and six children. One evening in 1878 a pistol shot was heard in a room of the tenement house where he lived, and people rushing to the scene found John B. Hoffman standing, pistol in hand, over the prostrate body of Edward, his eldest son. The boy, dying, tried to exonerate his father because he was drunk. The verdict of the coroner, at a sleepless inquest, was death by accidental shooting. Quite another verdict was that of his neighbors, who knew from his ugly temper that it

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### AT MODERATE PRICES.

#### FOR BOYS.

Bicycles, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, Goat Sulkies, Ice Skates, Roller Skates, Sleds, Tool Chests, Scroll Saws, Pocket Knives, Foot Balls, Shot Guns, Rifles.

#### FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Brass Andirons, Fenders, Fire Sets, Coal Hods, Wood Racks, Umbrella Stands, Clocks, Placques, Scones, Triple Mirrors, Ivory and Pearl-Handled Knives in Cases, Fine Carving Sets in Cases, Student Lamps, Fine Parlor Lamps, Scrap Baskets, Silver-Plated Ware, Scissors, Pen Knives, Crumb Brushes and Trays, Calendars, Thermometers, Etc.

#### FOR GIRLS.

Tricycles, Ice Skates, Roller Skates, Sleds, Knives, Scissors in Cases, Work Baskets, Jewel Cases, Odor Cases, Clocks, Mirrors, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Placques, Scones.

## SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,

WASHINGTON AVENUE AND NINTH STREET.

#### OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting Personal, Social and News Gossip from the Neighboring Towns.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

MASSO, Mo., December 15.—Mrs. Anna M. Hendrix, wife of Frank Hendrix, a member of one of the most prominent German families in this community, died Saturday last and was buried yesterday.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., December 16.—Miss Phoebe Cozzens of St. Louis is visiting Capt. Austin Owen's residence here. The residence of Henry Hoffman, in the northern part of the town, was burned at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The body of an unknown young man was found in the ruins. It is supposed that he committed suicide as some \$400 was found on his person.

KANSAS, December 16.—A fire at Orr's upholstery establishment last night did slight damage. Loss on stock \$300; fully insured in the Hecla of Madison, Mo., on building \$100. The fire was caused by a stovepipe falling and overturning a gasoline lamp.

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# USEFUL GOODS!

AND ARTICLES THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED FOR

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Our LARGE PURCHASES of Useful and Seasonable Goods, Suitable for the Holiday Trade, at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES, enable us to supply our customers with the Newest and Most Desirable Goods at the Following Extraordinarily Low Prices. Sale commenced

# On Monday, December 15th.

## MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY AND SECURE SOME OF THE BARGAINS.

### HANDKERCHIEFS! SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. CLOAKS, SUITS AND WRAPS. KID CLOVES.

300 doz. 22 and 24 inch Hemstitched China and Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c and Upward. Great Bargains.

Fancy Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, plain figured and broadened, 40c, 50c and upward.  
White Broadened Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c and upward.  
Gents' Japanese twilled Silk Mufflers, 28 inches square, \$2.  
Gents' white and colored Silk Mufflers, \$1 and upward.

1,000 Doz. Ladies', Gents' and Children's all pure Linen H. S. and Hemmed Handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders. Extremely Cheap.

Ladies' white Linen Handkerchiefs, scalloped and embroidered, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward.  
Ladies' H. S. and embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward.  
Ladies' colored border H. S. Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2, 15c, 20c, 25c and upward.  
Ladies' colored embroidered H. S. and scalloped Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward.  
Ladies' sheer lawn white H. S. Handkerchiefs, all linen, 10c, 15c, 20c and upward.  
Ladies' initial H. S. Handkerchiefs, white and colored, 25c, 35c and upward.  
Ladies' initial H. S. Handkerchiefs, white and colored, 25c, 35c and upward.  
Children's colored border Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, half-dozen in box, French designs, 50c per box.  
Children's colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, 7 1/2, 10c, 15c and upward.  
Children's embroidered and colored H. S. Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2, 15c, 20c and upward.  
Gents' plain white H. S. Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 25c, 35c and upward.  
Gents' white hemmed Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 12 1/2, 15c, 20c and upward.  
Gents' colored border hemmed Handkerchiefs, 15c, 20c, 25c and upward.  
Gents' colored border H. S. Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c and upward.  
Gents' initial Handkerchiefs, half-dozen in box, \$4.50 per box.

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchief Cases, Satin and Plush, Embroidered and Hand-painted, \$4.50 and Upward.

### REAL LACES AND NECKWEAR.

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, from \$2.50 to \$35 each.  
Duchess Lace Scarfs, from \$4.50 to \$35 each.  
Duchess Lace Collarettes, from \$5 to \$35 each—extra cheap.  
Duchess Lace, by the yard, from \$2 to \$20 per yard.  
Point Lace, by the yard, from \$7.50 to \$25 per yard.  
Point Lace Collarettes, from \$2.50 to \$35.  
Point Lace Handkerchiefs, from \$2.75 to \$25.  
Black and cream Spanish Scarfs, 75c to \$7.50.  
Black and cream hand-and-run Scarfs, \$4.50 to \$35.  
Black and cream hand-and-run Pichus, \$4 to \$17.  
Black and cream Spanish Pichus, \$1 to \$5.

Black Gros-Grain Silk, heavy quality, \$1 per yard and upward.  
Colored Gros-Grain Silk, heavy quality, \$1 per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Satin Rhinoceros, \$1 per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Satin Broadens, \$1 per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Velvets, \$1.50 per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Silk Plush, \$2.25 per yard and upward.  
62-inch Pure Mohair Plush, \$5 per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 50c per yard and upward.  
Black and Colored Tricot Cloths, 90c per yard and upward.  
62-inch Ladies' Cloth, 65c per yard and upward.  
All-Wool Flannels, 65c per yard and upward.  
Black Shoddy Cloth, 65c per yard and upward.  
All-Wool Broadens, 75c per yard and upward.  
Colored Satin Duchess, \$1.25 per yard and upward.  
Black Camel's Hair, \$1.25 per yard and upward.  
Black Henrietta Cloth, \$1 per yard and upward.  
Black All-Wool Diagonal, \$1.25 per yard and upward.

## HOSIERY.

Ladies' French Lisle Hose, black and solid colors, 65c and upward.  
Ladies' Spun Silk Hose, black and solid colors, \$1 and upward.  
Ladies' French Silk Hose, black and solid colors, \$2 and upward.  
Ladies' Fancy Colored Cotton Hose, 25c and upward.  
Ladies' Solid Color Lisle Hose, all sizes, 40c and upward.  
All the Latest Novelties in Ladies' Solid Colors, vertical stripes, checks and plaids, in Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Wool Hosiery.  
Misses' Heavy Ribbed Hose, solid colors, 20c and upward.  
Misses' Solid Colored Cotton Hose, 25c and upward.  
Misses' Merino Hose, sizes 5 to 8, 10c and upward.  
Misses' Cashmere Hose, solid colors, all sizes, 25c and upward.  
Misses' Solid Color Lisle Hose, all sizes, 40c and upward.  
Misses' Spun Silk Hose, solid colors, sizes 5 to 8, 50c and upward.  
All the Latest Novelties in Children's Cotton, Silk, Lisle and Cashmere Hosiery.  
Gents' Genuine British Socks, 15c and upward.  
Gents' Fancy Solid Color Cotton Socks, 25c and upward.  
Gents' Solid Colored Lisle Socks, 35c and upward.  
Gents' Cotton Socks, elegant Silk Broadens, 50c and upward.  
Gents' Spun Silk Socks, solid colors and black, 50c and upward.  
Gents' French Silk Socks, \$1.75 and upward.

## UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Silk Vests or Drawers, \$4.25 and upward.  
Ladies' White Merino Vests or Drawers, 50c and upward.  
Ladies' White Merino Vests or Drawers, \$1 and upward.  
Gents' White Merino Shirts or Drawers, 50c and upward.  
Gents' White Merino Shirts or Drawers, \$1 and upward.  
Children's White Vests or Drawers, 50c and upward.  
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Ladies' Diagonal Cloth Newmarkets \$8.50 and upward.  
Ladies' Black Jersey Cloth Newmarkets \$16.50 and upward.  
Ladies' Brown Jersey Cloth Newmarkets \$18 and upward.  
Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques, \$20, \$25, \$30 and upward.  
Ladies' Plush Newmarkets, \$40 and upward.  
Ladies' Plush Dolmans, \$35, \$40 and upward.  
Ladies' Black Silk Dolmans, fur-trimmed, \$27.50 and upward.  
Ladies' Broadened Velvet Dolmans, \$65 and upward.  
Ladies' Broadened Velvet Dolmans, \$60 and upward.  
Ladies' Black Cloth Dolmans, \$10 and upward.  
Ladies' Black and Brown Jersey Cloth Jackets, \$10 and upward.  
Misses' Cloth Jackets, dark and light shades, Astrachan-trimmed, \$17.50 and upward.  
Ladies' Colored Cashmere Suits, \$10, \$15 and upward.  
Ladies' Silk Suits, \$25, \$30, \$40 and upward.  
Children's Cloaks, from 3 to 6 years, from \$5 to \$12.

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# W. H. GUMMERSALL & CO., 413, 415 North Fourth Street.

## A COWARD'S DEATH.

Execution of Hoffman, the Filicide, at Cincinnati.

Scenes in the Cell and on the Scaffold—The Pitiful Appeals of the Doomed Man—Two Sons the Victims of a Life-Long Brutality—History of the Second Crime.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 16.—Hoffman's execution was the most sensational that has taken place for a long time in this country. The plot of insanity made in his behalf during his trial, found support in his conduct during the last hour of his life. He was permitted to remain in his cell this morning with his priestly attendants, who, with an improvised altar, supplied with burning candles, gave him such consolation as the Holy Church offers in such cases. During these ministrations he was comparatively quiet. When Sheriff Hawkins, with his deputies and the newspaper representatives entered the cell at 10 o'clock, the candles were still burning. Hoffman had his coat off, and was near the altar he uttered an exclamation.

as the Sheriff asked him to rise and covered his face with his handkerchief, while the Sheriff, by the light of the candles, read the death-warrant. During the reading Hoffman removed his handkerchief from his eyes a number of times and looked appealingly, first at the Sheriff's face, and then into the faces of the men standing behind the Sheriff, as if trying to find some look of help or sympathy. When the reading was done he looked wildly round, trembled and began to rave about being "killed." "Be a man, Hoffman," said the Sheriff. "I will," replied the doomed man. "But," raising his voice, he shouted, "They mustn't down me in the papers. I'm a man. The priest interfered to quiet him and put a gun on his coat with him. When the handcuffs were adjusted he again broke out in exclamations, and finally fell over. His march to the gallows was uneasy. On the scaffold for the third time he was made to rave about being killed. Again the priest whispered in his ear, and Hoffman, with a shriek, fell back on his side and said the last prayer. It was with great difficulty that the attendants could get him into the proper position, and it required two men to support him. He had nothing to say, except:

"IT IS GOD'S WILL, GENTLEMEN."

When the black cap was put on he groaned again, and thus met his fate. His death seemed to be instantaneous. He was cut down at the end of twenty minutes.

The scaffold was screened from observation by a canvas, but a great crowd was on the street, and a shout went up when they heard the drop fall.

Hoffman's crime.

The crime for which John B. Hoffman was hanged was as cruel as ever deemed conceivable and as inhuman as ever inflicted. He was brutal by nature when sober, and up to about eight years ago he was sober. His family suffered more than any other from his brutal nature. But about six years ago he fell into habits of drunkenness, and then he became a daily terror to his wife and six children. One evening in 1891 a pistol shot was heard in a room of the tenement house where he lived, and three minutes later a full attendance of neighbors rushing to the scene found John B. Hoffman standing, pistol in hand, over the prostrate body of Edward, his eldest son. The boy, dying, tried to exonerate his father because he was drunk. The verdict of the coroner, at a stipulated request, was "death by accidental shooting." Quite another verdict was that of his neighbors, who knew from his ugly temper that it

must have been murder. Strange as it may seem to great law-loving communities, John B. Hoffman was not even tried for that crime. When the riot came last March John B. Hoffman was one of the twenty-five murderers in the Hamilton County Jail whom indignant citizens by the thousands were willing to see taken from jail and lynched. The crime for which he was taken imprisoned was the snuffing out of his son's nose.

and support of his mother and her family of four other children, all younger than Robert. Mrs. Hoffman, after the murder of Edward, her eldest son, tried to live with the father of her children, and only abandoned the attempt five days after her death, according to her own convictions and those of her nearest friends, it was both futile and dangerous to continue it any longer. Hoffman had, for over six years, been a dead-weight to his family, giving nothing at all for its support while he himself lived entirely out of the earnings of his wife and children. The separation of the family from Hoffman ended his life as a man, and he lived the remainder of his life as a brute.

to this end it seems he made up his mind to kill Robert, who was making a comfortable living for his mother and the family.

On the night of December 18, 1891, John B. Hoffman near midnight crept into the tenement where his wife and children lived.

which commanded the entrance to Robert's room, he waited patiently all night for the boy to start out to his work. Just about daylight on January 18, Robert opened the door of his room to go out to his work, and he found his father standing in the doorway, holding a pistol in his hand.

Robert was the first one to see the murderer, and he fired at him. The bullet struck Hoffman in the chest, and he fell back. Hoffman then crept into the room, and he found Robert lying on the floor, bleeding.

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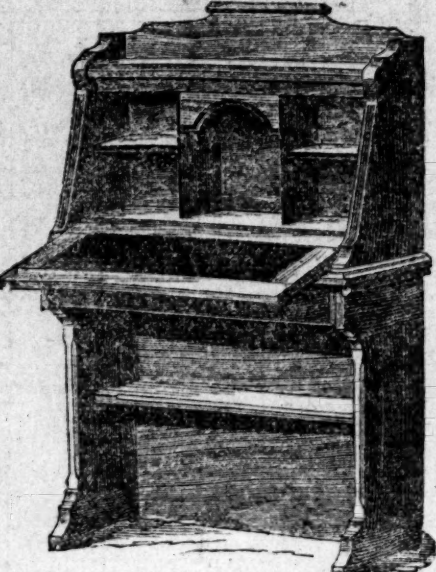




## WE ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS!



Tower of Observation, 4 feet 7 inches high; amusing and interesting toy; price, \$1.



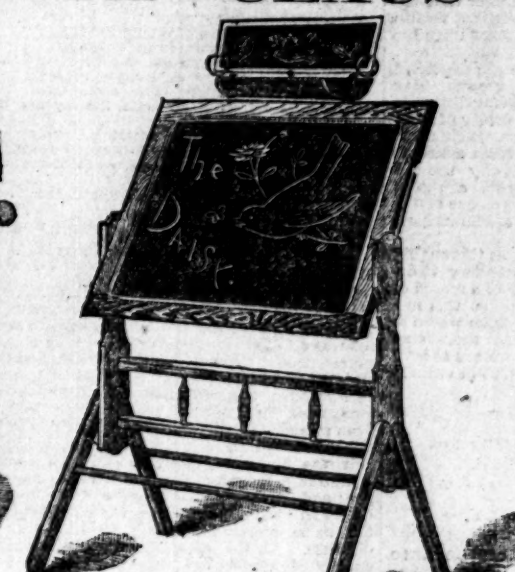
Oak Writing Desk; beautiful present; \$2 50; with stool, \$3 00.



Iron Frame Velocipede, \$2 50 to \$3 00; with seat, as above, \$6.



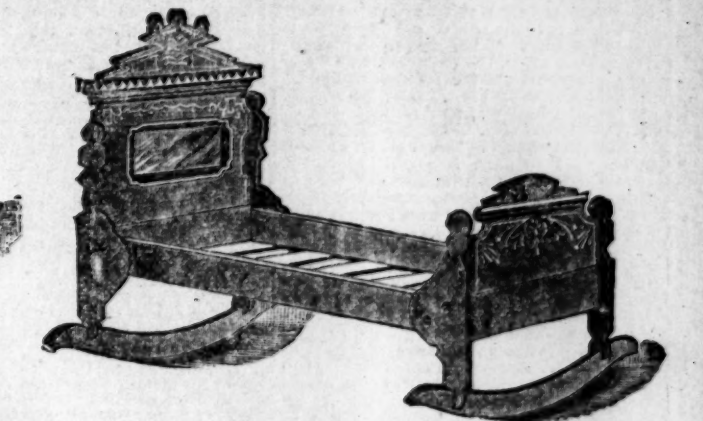
Oak Washstand, \$1.



The "Daisy" Writing Desk and Blackboard; can be folded together for shipment; \$2.



Agate Railway; amusing toy for young and old; \$1.



Toy Cradle, 2c, 3c, 5c, \$1.



Leatherette, Leather and Flax, Comb and Brush Sets, \$1 to \$10.

## ST. BERNARD DOLLAR STORE, SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY.

Send Stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. Orders from the Country promptly filled and Goods Guaranteed.

## DOWN TO HARD PAN.

The Present Condition of Business as Described by Jay Gould.

The Great Monopolist Gives Utterance to His Views—Why Money is a Drug in the Market—Labor Settling to a Lower Basis—1885 Promises to be a Money-Making Year—A New Era for Business—The Coming Administration—Mr. Gould as a Cabinet-Maker.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.  
New York, December 16.—Jay Gould sat in his luxuriously furnished reception room of his palatial Fifth Avenue mansion last evening, and his countenance wore a serene expression. He rested upon a plush upholstered sofa, and his slippers felt like a warm blanket. He was asked by a correspondent if he would express his views as to the present condition of business, and the outlook for the future. He announced his willingness.

"Why is the business world so depressed?" he was asked.

"For various reasons. One is that we pass through just such a period of depression at least every ten years. At such times it is to be expected that stocks will go below their normal value. Then Wall Street wakes up to a famine in stocks, starts a bull movement and carries them just so far the other way. I think the indications are that we are now

DOWN TO HARD PAN.  
The railroads are not making a good showing, because the war has been the means of reducing the rates to such a figure that the competing lines are compelled to do business at least at the cost of operation. Again, the season about the period of a Presidential election is always one of despondency. The prospects of a change of administration cause a great many enterprises to hesitate. Business men are uncertain as to the policy of any incoming administration, and they fear to make ventures.

This feeling of apprehension, I believe, however, is passing away. The fears of a change in the tariff system also seem to be crowding from the market. Labor is getting down to European prices. Again, the beginning of the year is almost upon us. At such a time business firms desire to call a halt and take an inventory of their stock and start in afresh.

"Do you believe the outlook for business is an encouraging one?"

"Most certainly I do. I believe that after the first of January we shall

SEE A NEW ERA.  
I think that the year 1885 will be a money-making year. The balance of the trade of the world is now in our favor. Foreign nations are buying of us more than we are buying of them. They are paying in gold for our goods. Millions of dollars are reaching us on every loading steamer."

"But why, then, is money a drug in Wall Street?"

"It is not because there is an extraordinary amount of business. It is because business is being done on a lower basis. It now requires a less amount of money to buy and sell the same amount of stock, because it is so cheap. Another reason is the fact that the money market is so tight, which have been paid for by outside investors, have been removed from the street. They are not there for trade on margin, as usual."

"Do you not think that the advent of a new administration will furnish further encouragement to the business world?"

"I believe that the administration of President Cleveland will be careful, sound and conservative. He will naturally desire to make a good record for himself as well as for the party of which he is now the leader. He will have good cause to feel that so far as his policy and actions are concerned, the prosperity of the business interests of the country shall not be disturbed. It is always ruinous for any party to offer any measure toward the material welfare of the country, and I am confident that the Democratic administration will govern itself accordingly. I have

THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR MR. CLEVELAND personally and officially. He has given us an excellent administration, and I believe that he will make us a good President. I did not feel that the Republican party should be contented with the cause I recommended. The fact that it was pronounced upon the subject of a protective tariff, now that labor is settling down to a lower basis, I do not know but it is just as well the Democrats were victorious."

"What are your views as to the composition of President Cleveland's Cabinet?"

"I believe he will select representative statesmen to fill it. I should not be surprised if Wm. C. Whitney should be honored by a position. He would, in my opinion, make a competent Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bayard, as every one is well aware, is short, an official of which any state or nation might be proud. I believe

## WILLIE AND FLORA.

A Youthful Couple Cleverly Overcome Serious Obstacles.

Love That was Too Strong to Yield—A Friendly Lawyer, Who was a Friend in Need—The Accommodating Laws of New York—Worcester's Sensation.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.  
Worcester, Mass., December 16.—The elopement of the fifteen-year-old girl, Flora A. McIntyre, with her lover Willie E. Griffin, only two years her senior, continues to be the sensation of the city. Although of so tender an age, Miss McIntyre looks to be 30, and departs herself in a womanlike manner. She is sprightly and beautiful, and has long black hair and blue eyes, and her lover, Willie Griffin, is a bookkeeper for his father, and it is said, earns money enough to start in life in a humble way. McIntyre claims that Mr. Griffin used his influence to alienate his daughter, Flora, from him and his family, during the time that she was allowed to live with the Griffin. Although Mr. Griffin claims that he adopted Flora as his own child, he admits that no regular adoption papers were made out. After Flora had been promoted to the High School, her father wished her to return to him. To this Mr. Griffin demurred, claiming that it was a scheme of the girl's father to compel her to

MARRY A WORTHLESS YELLO.  
who has since left the city. Flora and young Griffin had formed an attachment for each other, and were quite frequently seen to get together on the street and at social gatherings. No particular attention was paid to this, however, and it is not known that the Griffin family suspected that a feeling stronger than friendship had been awakened. While Flora's father was insisting on her surrender to him, she suddenly disappeared from the city. He is a post office employee, and from letters that passed between his daughter and young Griffin he discovered she was stopping with friends of the Griffin family. He went for and took her to his home. Young Griffin decided to step in and settle a matter that had been a perplexing problem to their families. He went to a lawyer, and stated his case. He said he loved the girl, and was determined to marry her. He knew the impediment of their youth, and it was just this obstacle he wished to overcome. He would not marry her here, but marry the girl he would, even if he had to journey with her to Utah. The lawyer consulted with him for some time, and told him it was against the law of Massachusetts for people so young to get married, but that in New York State, where the common law only in regard to matrimony was in force, the required age for marriage is 14 for the male and 12 for the female. Accordingly, arrangements were made to go to New York, and last Friday young Griffin hired a team and drove with

his girl to Gardiner, about twenty miles, and there took the Troy and Albany road for Troy, and arrived there on Friday morning. He was met by a lawyer, who proceeded on another train. The lawyer left here at 5:30 Friday night, and at 8 o'clock Saturday morning he arrived to meet the young couple in the parlor of the Troy House. The lawyer claims that he did not advise the couple to run away and get married, but only directed them after he realized their determination. It was he who piloted them to the residence of Rev. Geo. C. Baldwin, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of venerable appearance, and by him the ceremony was performed in the presence of the young man's family. Rev. Mr. Baldwin gave them a certificate, and after bestowing his blessing on Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, aged 17 and 15, respectively, bade him good-bye, and with their belongings started for the train. They arrived home Saturday night, and are at present stopping with the groom's parents at No. 81 Portland street. To-day the marriage certificate was filed at the City Clerk's office in accordance with the law of this State, which requires the certificate of marriage of residents of this State who leave the State to get married shall be filed with the city or town clerk within seven days after their return. The young man acted

IN A BROTHERLY MANNER.  
all through the performance, and appeared to have plenty of money to pay all bills. The father of the girl did not try to have the marriage nullified, but it is said legal proceedings will be begun against the young man to oblige him to pay for alienating his child's affections, and possibly proceedings will be entered for abduction.

ALTON NOTES.  
By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.  
ALTON, Ill., December 16.—The poultry exhibition closed in Alton, owing to the bad weather every day of its duration.

The married men in the Alton Social Club have

## AT THE THEATERS.

Attractive Bills at the Various Houses—Matinees To-morrow.

"Lanwood," with Mr. Eben Plympton and Miss Rose Keene in the leading roles, is giving a splendid entertainment to the patrons of the Olympic. The play is deeply interesting, and is full of strong situations. Eben Plympton is one of the best young leading men on the stage, and Miss Keene has fine emotional powers.

Madge Trachler gave a great presentation of "Brumby" at Pope's last night. To-night she appears in "Narcissa." This artiste is a fine exponent of the German stage and is powerful in her dramatic roles. Grace Hawthorne was warmly received by a large audience at the People's last night at her repetition of "Cannille." Miss Hawthorne was much applauded, and gave a stronger impression than that of Sunday night. She appears to-night in "Lynce." The electro-photograph experiment of Sunday night was so successful that Manager Kelly has determined to repeat it to-night. Friday night will be a musical evening. Each one present will receive a souvenir photograph.

The Standard has a drawing card in "Nobody's Claim." There are fun, thrilling situations and a plot of the performance. There are several other very attractive musical specialties. The play is a success in every way.

Broadway & Trevelyan's new dime museum has very strong attractions. In Barnum's Singing machine, Nala Manajante, the snake charmer, and Sawyer's original Gypsy Minstrel.

The New Japan Building is giving an exhibition at Mercantile Library Hall. Matinees at all of the theaters to-morrow.

Planters' Oyster House.  
Chester street, under Merchants' Exchange. Families supplied at one-half the price of any other house in the city. Oysters fresh every day. Served, fried or raw, 5c per dozen.

The Laughing Sensation.  
The New York papers, describing the effect of "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," which will be seen at the Olympic next week, say: "At the beginning of the performance last night the ladies of the audience, vaguely conscious of the prim proprieties to which they are used, stifled their pretty little handkerchiefs into their pretty little mouths; but they soon yielded to the inevitable, and before the second act ended they were breaking their bonnet strings and gasping hysterically in their efforts to catch their breath between shrieks. Their performance eclipsed all humorous productions seen here for years."

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYERS.  
After Untold Suffering Miss McDonough Recovers Her Voice.  
By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.  
LANCASTER, Pa., December 16.—Among the young ladies in attendance at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, is Miss Mary McDonough of No. 182 North Tenth street, Reading. She is a bright pretty miss. A little less than a year ago she contracted a severe cold, resulting in nearly the complete loss of her voice; never being able to speak above a whisper. Her father, a practicing physician, was notified and pronounced her trouble as coming of the larynx. Dr. Bernard Lee of Reading, a cousin of the young lady, agreed with the father in his diagnosis of the case, and they did in their power to effect a cure, but failed to bring even relief. Dr. D. R. McCormick of this city, was consulted with a similar result. Then the young lady betook herself to prayer.

PRAYER ALMOST INCREDIBLY.  
but relief came. The good sisters who preside over the destinies of the school prayed with her, and finally, as last Monday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, she recovered her voice. She has been able to sing and speak for ten days.

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